

Report of the President of the Students' Union, 1934-35

To the Committee on Student Affairs: It is my duty as President of the Students' Union to submit to you the following report upon the activities of the past year.

I.—GENERAL

The year has been one of sound administration and constructive enterprise, rather than of revolutionary change or sensational innovation. Much time and attention has been given by the Students' Council to perfecting our present administrative machinery, legislation being employed where necessary to eliminate imperfections and irregularities.

From the very beginning, it was recognized that the great objective of our administration was the encouragement of an active and vital interest in student affairs and the creation of a student esprit de corps. The Students' Union exists, or should exist, not merely as a cumbersome and lifeless machine perpetuating a few uninteresting and moribund activities, but as a useful instrument whereby every student in the University is given a free opportunity to participate in one or more well chosen extra-curricular activities and to develop within himself any latent executive, athletic, literary, or dramatic talents which he or she may possess. More than that, the Students' Union should offer the strongest possible inducement to each and every student to develop such talents.

In order to stimulate the necessary student spirit, and to arouse the requisite student interest to make student activities a real success, the past administration embarked immediately after it took office upon a five-point policy involving the following points:

1. The revival of Men's Athletics.
2. The creation and operation of a Students' Publicity Department.
3. The encouragement of student self-expression through the medium of The Gateway.
4. The revival of the Students' Union Building issue.
5. Efficient administration and the utmost encouragement of departmental initiative.

Beginning with the subject of athletics, I have to say that despite the great deal of criticism which is levelled against the practice of spending large sums upon athletic teams and activities, the fact remains that student spirit at any university or college is usually more or less directly proportionate to the degree to which athletic pursuits at such institution have been developed. Athletics, in short, is the king of student activities.

Speaking in general terms, Men's Athletics, particularly the two major activities of rugby and hockey, have in recent years been in a state of decline at this University. The unfortunate circumstance of possessing for several successive seasons losing teams produced the inevitable result of a lowered morale within and a lack of public interest and support from without. What was needed primarily was a winning team.

Fortunately we were blessed last fall with a winning senior rugby team. This circumstance, coupled with the excellent weather conditions under which games were played, did much to restore public interest in athletic activities at our University. Hockey unfortunately did not enjoy the same success that rugby did, but it is nevertheless safe, I believe, to say that Men's Athletics at this institution has begun this year to undergo a definite revival.

The Students' Council during the past year, pursuant to its policy of reviving and stimulating athletic activities, did everything in its power to give full effect to the efforts made by the executives of Men's and Women's Athletics. All possible financial support was given, and in no case was a call for monetary support on the part of any deserving club allowed to go unheeded.

While it seems futile to make any recommendation as to which team ought or ought not to be allowed to travel, since this can be judged only from the peculiar circumstances of each season, it is at least obvious that the expense of sending out travelling teams ought to be spread evenly over successive years. During the past year much undue expense was occasioned by a large number of teams departing and receiving the right to travel in the same season. This should in future be avoided by drawing up some sort of schedule under which various minor sports would send out travelling teams in alternate years, thus equalizing travelling expenses as between such years.

A great deal of extraordinary expenditure was incurred also during the past year through the necessity of having to buy new equipment to make replacements which were long overdue. To prevent a recurrence of this evil, i.e., the evil of permitting equipment to deteriorate without repair or replacement until finally it becomes necessary in a single year to make a heavy extraordinary expenditure, the retiring Council has set up a permanent equipment reserve to which it has contributed the sum of \$305. Succeeding Councils will be required each year to budget for a special contribution of \$300 to this reserve, which will thus

be kept at all times in readiness to meet disbursements for purposes of repair and replacement. It will thus become possible to make regular replacements as need for the same may arise, and extraordinary expenditures out of the regular revenues of any one year for this particular purpose will no longer be necessary.

It is recommended to the incoming Council that they study plans for the establishment of a similar reserve to meet travelling expenses in order to equalize expenditures on travelling teams from year to year.

Besides aiming at a revival of athletic activities, and at the maintenance at a high peak of the standards already achieved by the various departments of the Literary Association, the past administration attempted to further student spirit by the establishment and operation of a Publicity Department.

The purposes of this department were twofold, viz., first to increase student interest in Students' Union activities; and secondly to foster a friendly interest on the part of the outside public.

The Publicity Department in respect of the first of the above mentioned purposes proved eminently successful during the period of Freshmen introduction, and also throughout the rugby season. Subsequently, however, the results achieved by it were less spectacular, and even somewhat disappointing. After the month of November, the department achieved little in the direction of increasing student interest in campus activities, beyond doing very efficient work in connection with the advertising of club activities and games. It is in connection with its work as a central advertising bureau that the department achieved its greatest success. Undoubtedly, considerable economies were effected by placing the advertising of all Students' Union clubs in the hands of a single agency whose special task it was to secure effective advertising at the lowest possible rates.

In effecting its second purpose, viz., that of securing favorable outside publicity throughout the province for student activities, the department may be said to have failed. A weekly news letter service to local papers was maintained throughout the term, but led only infrequently to the publication of University of Alberta "news" by any of those papers.

That the Publicity Department failed in part was due to a combination of the following factors:

1. The tasks imposed upon it were too extensive for one department.
2. The scheme being a new one, was treated with skepticism and even hostility by members of the student body.
3. Since the whole department was an experimental institution, there was no established constitutional or administrative machinery provided for it, but these had first to be evolved.
4. There existed no group of persons familiar with the idea from which a staff could be selected.

The Publicity Department as such was abolished at the close of the year, its two main functions being taken over respectively by the new Literary and Extension Departments, which are described below under the heading "Legislative."

With respect to the effort made by the past administration to increase student interest in the Students' Union and its activities and to foster an esprit de corps through the medium of The Gateway, I need make little comment, as the work of The Gateway during the past term is now familiar to all. Complete freedom of control without interference from the Students' Council was at all times accorded to the Editor-in-Chief, Mr. N. D. McDermid, who achieved very excellent results. The editorials produced by The Gateway throughout the year were, generally speaking, excellent, and constituted a high tribute to student thought and powers of self-expression.

From the moment of its taking office the past Council recognized the urgent necessity of securing the erection of a Students' Union Building at a focal point of student life and activity on the campus. Unfortunately the costs involved in securing such a building are bound to prove enormous. The cost of building a gymnasium unit alone is likely to be upwards of \$150,000, and this is the unit most urgently required. Council realized the utter futility of attempting to finance the building of such a unit by levying a new fee upon the student body (even if the latter voted in favour of such a project), and proceeded quietly therefore to approach a number of prominent men throughout Canada with the object of securing donations. The answers received offered little hope of assistance at the present time, with the consequent result that plans for building in the immediate future remain infeasible.

With a view to the creation of some sort of building fund which would serve in future as a nucleus to which further funds secured by donation or otherwise might be added, Council took the important step at the close of the year of combining the existing Covered Rink reserve with other reserves to form the Building Reserve, which now amounts to \$4,433.00. This reserve is designed primarily to take care of the upkeep and replacement of the Covered Rink, but may be directed, if occasion

Grads Wave Fond Farewell In Last Week of Gaiety

Dances, Teas, Dinners and Sleepless Nights Mark Convocation Week

Tireless effort on the part of a senior class executive of peerless efficiency combined with sun and circumstances to make the week preceding convocation replete with life and interest for this year's graduands. Hollows in cheeks and between ribs filled out with amazing, and in some cases alarming, rapidity as vast supplies of tea, cake and pink ice-cream gave way before the relentless advance of youth on the march.

The annual picnic at Cooking Lake, held May 8th (at Cooking Lake) inaugurated the gay round of charming events. A large number attended the picnic, in the opinion of those who lent their automobiles for the occasion.

Ladies' and gentlemen's softball games were played in which the pitchers got some exercise. These games were notably lacking in system and most effectively epitomized the futility of democracy. The batteries were especially weak, the short indoor-ball being used, and while they were waved with prodigious vigor they seemed bent on ignoring the ball. One was reminded of the croquet game in Alice in Wonderland, though no de capitations occurred in spite of the fact that many heads were there. The girls managed their game with only a few major alterations, and from these no ambulance cases were reported.

A pleasant supper in the fried onion laden atmosphere of the pavilion followed, after which there was an outburst of what to a deaf person would have passed for community singing. Horace Boles waving the baton with a certain amount of grace. The baton was unfortunately not cotton.

Following this, devotees of the terpsichorean went into the vast ballroom and gyrated with considerable abandon amid quantities of gay laughter.

The following day an elm tree was planted on the N.E. corner of the campus. Despite the fact that many preferred getting this via radio, seats sold at premium prices on the roof of the Arts building. No one fainted from excitement, however.

Chancellor A. C. Rutherford and Mrs. Rutherford were hosts at their

arises, toward the erection of a Students' Union Building.

It is strongly recommended to the incoming Council that they take active steps to organize a campaign for the soliciting of funds from University of Alberta alumni and other Alberta citizens with the object of proceeding as soon as possible with the above building project. If and when the funds secured for this purpose total to \$50,000.00, it may then be possible by means of a new compulsory levy upon the student body to procure the necessary remaining sums to proceed with the erection of the building.

In setting before itself as one of its objectives the maintenance of an efficient administration, the past Council repeated the common charge that "too much" efficiency is destructive of student interest in campus activities. Efficiency as such is not an object to be achieved so much as a means to an end. Complete efficiency on the part of all student executives, especially when coupled with departmental initiative, should lead to the conduct of student activities in such a manner as actually to increase their interest.

A very useful instrument whereby Council or the student body at large can prevent undue laxity on the part of student executives, is the Constitutional Enforcement Committee. This tribunal, set up in the year 1933-34, has been freely used during the past year as a means of compelling student executives to discharge their responsibilities under the constitution, and has proven very successful. I cannot praise too highly the judicious conduct of Mr. Arnold and of his colleagues, Miss Ford, and Mr. MacGowan, in the performance of their duties as members of the committee. The existence of this committee has at length made it possible to enforce effectively Students' Union bylaws and regulations and to ensure the efficient operation of the Students' Union Constitution.

Before dismissing the subject of student interest and student spirit from this report, I have one further observation to make. The retiring Council admit that their efforts to achieve a suitable student esprit de corps have, despite the various measures above outlined, been only partly successful. The question arises then as to what the continued lack of student interest in campus affairs may be attributable.

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NOTICE TO GRADUANDS

Gowns and Hoods for Convocation

The rental charge for Gowns and Hoods is 50c each. A deposit of \$5.00 is required on Gown and Hood, \$4.00 of which will be refunded when they are returned. A receipt will be given, and this must be presented before a refund can be made.

UNIVERSITY BOOK STORE.

home following the ceremony. In the evening Pembina Hall opened its mystic portals for a well attended reception. William Epstein, after the correct amount of coy refusal, consented to raise his voice in song, and rendered a charming number for some time.

A charming tea was held in St. Jo's Friday afternoon. Saturday evening was the occasion of the annual baccalaureate at the Star Dairy, and it is perhaps sufficient to say that it will live long in the memories of those who attended as well as residents of the neighborhood for some distance around. Parts of the roof are still being pointed out to tourists.

On Sunday evening President R. C. Wallace delivered the baccalaureate sermon in Convocation Hall, Dean W. A. R. Kerr being in charge of the service, and Professor L. H. Nichols at the memorial organ. The rehearsal for Convocation took place in McDougall auditorium Monday morning, and in the afternoon Lieut.-Governor T. R. Walsh and Mrs. Walsh gave a tea at Government House.

In the evening Convocation Hall was the scene of the first annual dramatic night. The program, with Brian Ringwood in charge, consisted of seven skits arranged by graduands in the various faculties, and a one-act burlesque entitled, "God, What a Country!"

The Alumni Association were hosts to graduands at a dinner held in Athabasca Hall Tuesday evening. Convocation was held in McDougall auditorium Wednesday afternoon, and graduates, members of the faculty and visitors were afterwards guests of the University at tea in Athabasca Hall. The Graduation Dance in the evening, held in Athabasca Hall, completed the round of interesting social functions, and thus another University year and senior class became legend.

SOCIAL CREDIT ANTHEM

Tune: "The Bornea King"
Oh, the papers tell of an English swell
Some twelve long months ago,
Who sold us a dream of a credit scheme
For a thousand bucks or so.
His words fell in a fertile mind
That once in school did teach,
With a substratum of hoosey
And a golden gift of speech.
Who spent a day in a quiet way
With an economic text,
Just to prepare to go on the air
On the evening of the next.

Repeat sans music:
His schemes were so much heated breeze
As full of mistakes as a dog of fleas.
ALL HAIL THE MASTER OF SOCIAL CREDIT!!!
Then listen, boys, to Aberhart,
Take another shot of hop,
And he'll issue us a dividend
On the faith of next year's crop.
Oh, our moral support is the finest sort.
It's ethical, that's clear.
For by our plan we know we can
Hi-jack the profiteer.
Our export trade will quickly fade,
But that won't worry us,
With twenty-five bones in Govt. loans
Why should we make a fuss?

We're going to end the Capitalist Scheme,
We're going to start a new regime.
ALL HAIL THE MASTER OF SOCIAL CREDIT!!!

We'll take our dough in a wheelbarrow
When we go on a spree.
No more we'll toil for Standard Oil,
To heck with old John D.
Oh, we'll get our bonds from the Province boys,
And our blondes from Hollywood;
They lend us jack, then borrow it back,
The scheme is plenty good.
What good will our resources be
When we leave Alberta's sod,
We'll trade snapshots of our beauty spots
For grub while we're abroad.

Repeat as before:
Oh, a picture of the Windermere
Is better for a French bell-hop than beer.

ALL HAIL THE MASTER OF SOCIAL CREDIT!!!

We'll soon abate the interest rate,
We'll let our money free,
Have a silver street beneath our foot
With a golden flagpole.
I'd give my dough to the Public O!
If I were a millionaire,
And my vast estates and my interest rates
Were I Rockefeller's heir.
You ask me if I'd give my shirt,
You're crazy as a bat.
I have a shirt and I'd never flirt
With a chance of losing that.

Repeat as before:
So follow, then, Herr Aberhart's views
If you're sure you haven't a thing to lose.

ALL HAIL THE MASTER OF SOCIAL CREDIT!!!

Philosophical Society Essay Competition

Report to the President of the Society

The Philosophical Society is again to be congratulated on the result of its essay competition.

The essays submitted contained a great deal of good and interesting work, to do justice to which would require a detailed appreciation. In such a criticism, however, it would also be right to point out weaknesses which appeared even in some of the better essays, and avoidable defects which should not be lightly overlooked.

Owing to the diversity of subjects, and the inequalities within the individual essays, the final order was not easy to decide. As an indication of the considerations which affected the final placing of the essays, a note is appended to each of the first three.

It was understood that the society intended that competitors should have a fair margin of freedom in discussing the chosen subject, and might, within reason, follow the bent of their own minds. The free use made of this liberty by one or two of the essays somewhat perplexed the judge.

First Place, Essay No. 33

Mr. John Garrett

The writer, avoiding any attempt to give a direct estimate of the Victorian Age, elects to answer Strachey's question from the point of view of a succeeding age, which professes a sense of disillusionment, and lack of direction. From this point of view, he approaches his task, and seeks to keep close to it. The essay reveals thought and study, with perhaps a slight savour of the class-room in its phrases. What the writer says has clearly meaning and relevancy for himself at least.

The essay shows a sense of history, and an awareness of the quarters in which evidence of the kind required must be sought. On the whole, it uses illustration better than most of the other essays; the reference to Stalin's "Fatherland" for example, serves to show precisely what sort of idea is in mind. Some of the references—to literature, for example—would have been strengthened by the mention of apposite names, but too much must not be expected of an impromptu effort.

Second Place, Essay No. 31

Miss Louise Evans

This essay, with its striking merits and its striking defects, greatly perplexed the judge. It is written in very good English, with some lapses, and shows a fine philosophical cast of mind. Its flaws, however, are also impressive.

At the mere mention of Dean Inge, his civilization, and his barbarians, this essay takes off—St. Augustine obligingly twirling the propeller—on an altitude flight, in which we are treated to high discourse on civilizations, their rise and fall. A sudden recollection that Dean Inge and his party were supposed to be in on the flight brings the essay down in haste, to make a hurried and faulty identification of the barbarians. The wrong people are picked up. This would doubtless lighten the Dean's gloom for a bit, but it deepened that of the judge.

The inequality of this essay seriously prejudiced its position, but on the ground that the society desires to acknowledge merit and style where it can be found, it is placed here. Its merits can be best displayed in extracts, which, however, will not present the appearance of a connected argument.

Third Place, Essay No. 22

Mr. Arthur Bierwagen

This essay, on the student and politics, somewhat overleaps its mark. In reality it is a vigorous plea for the inclusion of Political Science, Economics and Sociology, in the University curriculum, although the writer attempts to go much further than that. The argument has the merit of keeping in contact with reality. The writer knows about the place and function of the University in history, and attempts, not unsuccessfully, to place Ruskin's dictum in its historical setting, with, however, overmuch emphasis on the separation of the academic and the practical throughout. He also insists on the difference in today's conditions. So far, the essay is on safe ground, but it weakens when it proposes to go further. It is unlikely that any University will ever undertake to train statesmen, and the suggestion which the writer just fails to make of an Outdoor Political Clinic under University guidance has Gilbertian possibilities which should have warned him that he was on perilous ground. Restricted, however, to the narrower scope here indicated, the essay is informed and effective.

Mr. Garrett on "The Victorian Age Produced—What?"

Mr. Garrett introduced his essay by criticising Strachey's sense of history, and argued that no age is the sole parent of its successor. He then proceeded:

"The principal interest of the Victorian was business enterprise, and he has bequeathed us a legacy whose chief

characteristic is certainly not a pleasant one. Reckless and uncontrolled capitalism (with its daughter, imperialism) created for the Twentieth Century a problem of distribution which, under the present economic system, is insoluble. There has been a general advance in comfort, but the concentration of wealth in a few hands has made it extremely dubious whether this can continue. There is pretty general agreement that some form of collectivism is necessary, but certainly no unanimity of opinion as to how it is to be achieved. That is the chief bequest of Victorianism: a sense of uncertainty which permeates every stratum of our social life, and our thought. Too easy a confidence in "the best of all possible worlds" (and in a mythical pre-established economic harmony), blinded our immediate predecessors to stark reality, not only in politics and business, but—and this is not exaggeration—in literature. The deceptive peace of the decades before the war (for there had been no major conflict since 1870-71), stimulated a belief in progress, and the inevitable triumph of right, which was rudely shattered in 1914. The Victorian, because of his blind business optimism, embodied in the philosophy of laissez-faire, gave to the Twentieth Century a brood of economic problems, but also, at the great cost of 1914-1918, a new consciousness of the necessity of a complete re-alignment of social values. Skepticism may be an evil thing if it proceeds to ultimate decisions on every occasion, but it is far better than deduced optimism.

The politics of our times are, of course, a direct result of the concentration of wealth, and the interference of business in government. (The growth of international trade has only accentuated the problem.) But the disparity between rich and poor, the spectre of economic crises, the growing fear of unemployment—these gave rise naturally to lower class movements of discontent. The interpretation of these movements is often—usually—motivated by sentimental considerations. No one denies that increase of education among the masses of the people, equality of opportunity, and a fair distribution of economic goods, would alone produce a true democracy. But the fact is that in late Nineteenth and early Twentieth Century democracy these things did not exist. Democracy was a farce, but our Victorian ancestors shut their eyes to it no more self-righteously than we do today. What did class-stratified democracy achieve for the Twentieth Century? Two things: the class struggle, and the breakdown of central authority. Democracy, which must always be a sort of internecine warfare, becomes very dangerous when it becomes embroiled in economic class conflicts. The state has lost its inner integrity, and the radical who senses that with joy, preaches the gospel of international brotherhood. But it is still a moot point whether the emotions of a man can be so far awakened and extended as to embrace the whole world, and as many persons suggest, national spirit is a solidifying force which need not be dangerous. What we, in the Twentieth Century, have lost is a sense of the "unity" of society; only by a re-establishment of a sense of the unity of the social order can the present evils be rectified. . . . The disintegrating features of modern society, though, are partially due to industrialism, as well as to politics. The mechanization of life, the growth of enormous cities, the speed at which all things are conducted, have combined to reduce the benefits of the salutary "human element," especially in business. The loss of ability to comprehend the meaning or purpose of the society in which we live, and the loss of the confidence that we fulfill a functional purpose in society—these two things are only symptomatic of the essential uncertainty of modern life. The Nineteenth Century was convinced of its purpose, and by shutting its eyes to disagreeable facts, believed that society held itself together because of that social cohesion. The Middle Ages had this sense of social solidarity: every individual's place in society was certain: he had a purpose in life and the Eternal City was not far off. (The glaring brutalities of the economic system were covered by the decent cloak of religion.) But a return to feudalism, or the feudal mind is hateful even to entertain. It has been suggested by Reinold Niebuhr that Fascism, rather than the "last gasp of capitalism," is really a return to the feudal mind. The agrarian populations (always anti-socialist especially in the matter of land-ownership) and the unstable lower middle class populations have wilfully sacrificed more intelligent aims, for the sense of security, for a new belief in society as something with purpose—nationalism, in effect, with something more. Already the Communist has seen that religious fervour can add efficacy to the purpose of his society: a pre-requisite for the health of the body politic. (Even Stalin has begun to talk about the Fatherland.) The simple fact is, that national spirit, or devotion to a social ideal, or religious faith, in short, something which transcends the cold reality of life is necessary to the health of society. Whether in securing it we force ourselves to wear blinkers, as did our Victorian

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Awards

(Competition for which is confined to members of the graduating class)

MEDALS

- THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S GOLD MEDAL
Simon Pasternack
- THE ALEXANDER CAMERON RUTHERFORD GOLD MEDAL IN ENGLISH
Ralph Edgar Collins
- THE WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY CLUB GOLD MEDAL
Cicely Louise Evans
- THE PRESIDENT'S GOLD MEDAL IN NURSING
Marion Alton Taylor
- THE CHIEF JUSTICE'S GOLD MEDAL IN LAW
William Harold Epstein
- THE PRESIDENT'S GOLD MEDAL IN AGRICULTURE
Philip John Grenville Rock
- THE JAMES RAMSEY GOLD MEDAL IN MATHEMATICS
Simon Pasternack
- THE MOSHIER MEMORIAL MEDAL IN MEDICINE
Frank MacNeill Smith
- THE ALBERTA PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION GOLD MEDALS
IN PHARMACY
In the degree course: Edward Nielsen
In the licentiate course: Patrick Henry Woodruff
- THE DUNCAN ALEXANDER MACGIBBON GOLD MEDAL IN
POLITICAL ECONOMY
John Ronald Munro
- THE T. EATON CO. LTD. GOLD MEDAL IN COMMERCE
John Ronald Munro
- THE PREVEY GOLD MEDAL IN HOUSEHOLD ECONOMICS
Not awarded
- THE MEWBURN MEMORIAL MEDAL IN SURGERY
John Balfour
(by reversion from Frank MacNeill Smith)

SCHOLARSHIPS

SCHOLARSHIPS IN THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE OFFERED BY THE COLLEGE OF
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA
Final Year Medicine: Frank MacNeill Smith
Final Year Surgery: Frank MacNeill Smith

FELLOWSHIP

THE LLOYD HARTNOLL BISHOP MEMORIAL FELLOWSHIP IN
ENGLISH LITERATURE
Ralph Edgar Collins

BURSARY

FRENCH GOVERNMENT BURSARY
Glen Shortliffe

PRIZES

- THE ALBERTA DENTAL ASSOCIATION PRIZE
Fifth Year: Montague George Gildea
- AWARDS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS OF ALBERTA
In Civil Engineering: Edward Philip Collier
In Electrical Engineering: Christopher Ritchie
In Mining Engineering: Alexander Fraser Buckham
In Chemical Engineering: David Archibald Livingstone
- THE MCLAREN-COOK MEMORIAL PRIZE IN HOUSEHOLD ECONOMICS
Mary Isabel Sandin
- THE CARSWELL PRIZE IN THE FACULTY OF LAW
William Harold Epstein
- THE RAYMOND JAMES MEMORIAL PRIZE IN LAW
Harold William Riley
- THE NATIONAL TRUST PRIZE IN LAW
William Harold Epstein
- PRIZES OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE UNIVERSITY FOR NURSING
General Proficiency in the senior year: Marion Alton Taylor
Highest standing in examinations in senior year: Lily Violet North
(by reversion from Marion Alton Taylor)
Highest standing in practical work in senior year: Sophie Green
- THE COMMERCIAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO. PRIZE IN DENTISTRY
Not awarded
- THE DOWLING MEMORIAL PRIZE IN GEOLOGY
John Walter Dallamore

Awards

(Competition for which is not confined to members of the graduating class)

MEDALS

LE MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES BRONZE MEDAL IN FRENCH
Not awarded

SCHOLARSHIPS

- THE AIKINS SCHOLARSHIP IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE
David Appelt
- THE PRISCILLA HAMMOND MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP IN HONORS ENGLISH
John Charles Garrett
- THE WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY CLUB SCHOLARSHIP
Eleanor Aiello
- THE HOME ECONOMICS CLUB SCHOLARSHIP
Joyce Clothier
- THE SCHOLARSHIP OF THE EDMONTON SECTION OF THE COUNCIL
OF JEWISH WOMEN
Paul Dickson Corbett
- THE CECIL ETHELBERG RACE MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP IN COMMERCE
John Cornell Ewing
- THE EDMONTON B'NAI B'RITH SCHOLARSHIP
Max Wyman
- THE PRITTE SCHOLARSHIPS IN
Research work in Biology: not awarded
Research work in Chemistry: not awarded
- THE ROBERT TEGLER FOUNDATION RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIP
Mary Josephine Slattery
- THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTE GIRLS' CLUB SCHOLARSHIP
Florence Kathleen Moore
- THE SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE SENATE AND BOARD OF GOVERNORS
OF THE UNIVERSITY
In Agriculture: John Baden Campbell
In Applied Science: Vincent Charles Rideout
In Arts and Sciences: Stephen Samuel Cosburn
In Law: Stuart Joseph Shaw

SCHOLARSHIPS IN THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE OFFERED BY THE COLLEGE OF
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

Second year Proficiency: Ebba Sorensen
Second and third years Anatomy: James Harley and Ray Albert Proctor (equal)
Third and fourth years Physiology: Ben Margolus

THE ALBERTA DENTAL ASSOCIATION SCHOLARSHIP
Third year: Not awarded

THE SCHOLARSHIP OF THE CALGARY DENTAL SOCIETY
John E. Revell

THE SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE ALBERTA PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION
In the degree course: Phyllis May Brewster
In the licentiate course: Not awarded

PRIZES

- THE LEHMANN PRIZE IN CHEMISTRY
James Tennant Patterson
- THE PAUL EDWARD MACLEOD MEMORIAL PRIZE IN CHEMISTRY
Nestor Bohonos
- THE T. EATON COMPANY'S PRIZES IN COMMERCE
Third Year: John Cornell Ewing
Second year: Melvin Vincent Donald
- PRIZE FOR GENERAL PROFICIENCY IN SECOND YEAR DENTISTRY
William Norman Fraser
- THE ENGINEERING INSTITUTE OF CANADA PRIZE
Frank James Hastie
- THE NORTHERN ALBERTA BRANCH OF THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF
MINING AND METALLURGY PRIZE
Not awarded
- THE STUTCHBURY RESEARCH PRIZE
Not awarded
- THE SAMUEL RICHARD HOSFORD MEMORIAL PRIZE IN ENGLISH
David Appelt
- THE PRISCILLA HAMMOND MEMORIAL PRIZE IN ENGLISH 2
Thomas Richard Crawford
- THE VALLEE FRENCH PRIZE
Eleanor Aiello
- THE PRIZE IN FRENCH OFFERED BY THE FRENCH CONSUL FOR
WESTERN CANADA
Patricia Evelyn Parker
- THE LA FLECHE BROS. LTD. PRIZE IN FRENCH
Walter Stanley Hartoft
- THE JANE ALEXANDER MEMORIAL PRIZE IN GEOLOGY
Robert Edward Folinsbee
- THE DEUTSCHER CLUB EDELWEISS PRIZES
In German 47: Gordon Hubert Fairbanks
In German 54: Elizabeth Barbara Gerwin and Nathan Safran (equal)
- DEUTSCHER AKADEMISCHER VEREIN PRIZE
Abram Harder
- THE GORDON STANLEY FIFE MEMORIAL PRIZE IN HISTORY
David Clifford Adams
- THE JOHN HENRY STANLEY MEMORIAL PRIZE IN HISTORY
Hugh John Macdonald
- THE HISTORY CLUB PRIZE
Not awarded
- THE A. L. BURT PRIZE IN HISTORY
Maxwell Pearson Martyn
- THE CLIO CLUB PRIZE
Paul Corbett
- THE D. M. DUGGAN PRIZE IN SECOND YEAR HOUSEHOLD ECONOMICS
Florence Kathleen Moore
- THE JANE ALEXANDER MEMORIAL PRIZE IN LATIN
Alma Bertov and Paul Corbett
- THE CARSWELL PRIZES IN THE FACULTY OF LAW
Second year: Bruce Cavanagh Whittaker
First year: Stuart Joseph Shaw
- PRIZE IN MATHEMATICS 1
Jean L. E. Wallbridge
- PRIZE IN THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE
Not awarded
- CANADIAN MEDICAL INSTITUTE PRIZE
Not awarded
- PRIZE FOR GENERAL PROFICIENCY IN FOURTH YEAR DEGREE COURSE
IN NURSING
Not awarded
- PRIZE FOR GENERAL PROFICIENCY IN INTERMEDIATE YEAR NURSING
Theresa Mika
- PRIZE FOR PROFICIENCY IN OBSTETRICAL NURSING
Marion Alton Taylor
- THE DELTA KAPPA EPSILON PRIZE IN PHILOSOPHY
Bruce MacQueen Springbett
- THE POLITICAL ECONOMY CLUB PRIZE
Angus Sinclair Abell
- THE ALFRED DRISCOLL MEMORIAL PRIZE IN SURVEYING
Robin Cyril Hind
- PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY PRIZES
- ESSAY PRIZES
First: John Charles Garrett
Second: Cicely Louise Evans
Third: Arthur Daniel Bierwagen
Honorable Mention: Mark McClung and Harold Riley and Alfred Siernotte
Commended: Maxwell Martyn and Bruce Springbett
- OTHER AWARDS
- RHODES SCHOLARSHIP
Donald Robert Wilson
- I.O.D.E. SCHOLARSHIP
Doris Elizabeth Carscallen
- THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIPS
Alexander Fraser Buckham (B.Sc. Alberta)
Edwin Kenneth Woodford (B.Sc. Alberta)
- FIRST CLASS GENERAL STANDING
- IN AGRICULTURE
Third year: Frank Orville Morrison
- IN APPLIED SCIENCE
Second year: Richard John Dawson, Arthur McCall Thompson
First year: Vincent Charles Rideout, Roy Thomas
- IN ARTS AND SCIENCES
Third year: John Cornell Ewing, Stanley Norman Naldrett, Ross Ormal Young
Second year: Melvin Vincent Donald, Aylmer Ryan (M.R.C.)
First year: Eleanor Aiello
- IN MEDICINE
Fifth year: Lloyd Winston Bassett, James Francis Elliott
Fourth year: Donald Robert Wilson

IN LAW

Second year: Bruce Cavanagh Whittaker, Ricardo Massole
First year: Stuart Joseph Shaw, Frank Perley Layton

IN PHARMACY

Third year degree course: Phyllis May Brewster

The following students in Honors having obtained first class average, have
qualified for the Board of Governors' Scholarships:

Fourth year: Leon Alaoglu	Third year: Nestor Bohonos
Theo Le Sueur Cairns	Douglas Richard Crosby
Mary Helena Faunt	Colin Douglas Gordon
John Charles Garrett	Stanley Naldrett
Mark McClung	Bruce MacQueen Springbett
John Rattray Ower	Max Wyman
Hazel Lillian Sutherland	Second year: Angus Sinclair Abell
Jack Douglas Wilson	Paul Dickson Corbett

THE GATEWAY

Editor

N. D. McDermid

Business Manager

R. A. Brown, Jr.

May 14th, 1935.

Editor, The Gateway.

Sir,—The graduating class in Medicine wishes to register a strong protest against certain very unethical "professional" advertisements included in this year's "Evergreen and Gold."

May we gently point out that the presence of this type of advertisement in the Year Book can hardly be interpreted favourably by readers from other Universities as an indication of opinion in the University of Alberta.

Faithfully yours,

MEDICINE '35.



"Look, Poppa! Look what I've got!"

WOMEN'S ATHLETICS

The number of girls taking part in women's athletics this year has increased slightly. Due to better coaching, the calibre of the major teams, especially hockey and basketball, has improved. The senior basketball team successfully defended its Western Canada Intercollegiate title, defeating the University of Saskatchewan in a two-game series at Saskatoon. The track team was not so fortunate, losing the Rutherford trophy to the University of Manitoba. Tennis is to be noted—the girls defeating Saskatchewan University two matches to one.

Badminton and swimming suffered from lack of proper facilities. The standard of Badminton was very high, due to two or three outstanding players who successfully represented the Varsity in the Provincial Tournament in Calgary. The average club strength still leaves something to be desired. It is recommended that more hours be made available for students' badminton. Intercollegiate swimming meets were discontinued this year. Unless better arrangements can be made soon for swimming this branch of women's athletics may be closed, it no longer meriting Union support.

Sport is still too expensive. The interest of the student body at large hardly justifies the expenditure deemed necessary for outfitting of the teams. The only apparently reducible items are coach's honoraria and travelling expenses. To maintain the high standard of coaching these honoraria can not be very substantially reduced.

Intercollegiate sport is, we feel, still the best possible for Alberta University, and it is to be hoped that the following executives continue to give it all the support possible. On the whole, 1934-35 has been a very good year, and we feel that Women's Athletics has contributed substantially to the betterment of the women taking the opportunities offered to them by the Women's Athletic Association.

(Signed)
KATHLEEN A. SWALLOW

REPORT ON MEN'S ATHLETICS

Men's Athletics General

The season 1933-34 marked the upturn in University sport. The season 1934-35 has been a continuation of last year's success in intercollegiate and provincial competition. For the first time since 1931 intercollegiate rugby made its appearance again on the campus, a sign, we hope, of increasing student interest in intervarsity sport and a more complete return to a full intercollegiate sport programme for the Universities of Western Canada.

The constitution has been revised, and the section on awards has been rewritten in order that it could be made to conform more closely with the constitution of the Big Block Letter Club. The form of award has been simplified and for the first time its dimensions and requirements appear in the constitution.

Through an additional grant from the Students' Union the Big Block Letter has now become firmly established on the campus, this year nine new members being admitted to the club.

The Rugby Club

In winning the Alberta championship, Varsity accomplished something they had failed to do since 1928. Good crowds and increased gate receipts demonstrated that interest comes with victory.

The Hockey Club

The addition of considerable new equipment with the purchase of pants, stockings and a set of goal pads leaves the club with the best equipment it has had to date.

It was unfortunate that intercollegiate hockey could not have been

continued this year, only the lack of a suitable date preventing the series from being played this year. Alberta still retains the Halpenny trophy symbolic of the intercollegiate hockey championship, which trophy it won from Saskatchewan in 1934.

The Track Club

The Intercollegiate Track Meet, held at Saskatoon under the auspices of the Western Canada Intercollegiate Athletic Union on October 20th, resulted in the University of Saskatchewan retaining the Cairns Trophy, just nosing out the University of Alberta by two points. Clair Malcolm (U. of A.) was declared individual champion for the second year in succession with an aggregate of twenty points.

The annual Kerr Cup Cross Country Race was held on October 27th, and was won by Frank Peters.

The Basketball Club

The Men's Senior Basketball team made one trip this year, playing one game each against the Calgary Wildcats, the Calgary Printers, the Lethbridge Aces and the Raymond Union Jacks. Although Varsity dropped all its games but one this year, the games were all closely contested.

With a complete set of new sweat suit uniforms the Basketball Club has now a very good supply of equipment.

The Boxing and Wrestling Club

The Interfaculty Meet held in November was a success both financially and from the competitor's point of view. As a result of plans discussed at the W.C.I.A.U. conference at Saskatoon on October 19th, it is possible that boxing and wrestling may become an intercollegiate sport, providing that suitable financial arrangements can be made.

The Tennis Club

The Varsity Tennis team this year defeated the University of Saskatchewan four matches to two in the annual Intercollegiate Tennis Tournament. The competition this year took place at the University of Alberta.

The Badminton Club

The Badminton Club during the 1934-35 season enjoyed a considerable increase in membership over that of last year. With three nights a week allotted in the Badminton Club the members had ample time to enjoy their games.

Although no inter-club tournament was held this year a club tournament was held. As a result of this competition a team of four was selected to represent the University in the provincial tourney held in Calgary.

The Swimming Club

Although the Swimming Club were again handicapped by poor swimming facilities they had a considerable increase in membership over last year due mainly to the large freshman interest.

It was very unfortunate that we were unable to compete in the intercollegiate meet, but with the majority of our swimmers returning next year and the prospects of better swimming facilities, it is hoped that next year we shall again be able to compete against the University of Saskatchewan.

The Soccer Club

Under the President of the club and playing coach, Convey, the lagging interest in the Soccer Club was greatly revived. Sufficient men turned out to support two teams. The only available competition was with the teams from the larger high schools. A total of nine games were played, five wins, three draws and one loss. It is to be hoped that the annual game with the staff will become a permanent fixture.

The season was brought to a close with a well attended banquet.

Interfaculty Rugby

The Interfaculty League of 1934 was one of the most successful in recent years. The schedule and playoff series were well over before the snowfall and ably handled by referees L. G. MacDonald, Frank Edwards and Ward Porteous.

The teams were better outfitted than ever before. The addition of new pants, sweaters and socks to the original equipment made it possible to completely outfit two teams in excellent uniforms. The improved playing equipment proved to be a material stimulus in getting more players out for the games.

Interfaculty Hockey

The nine teams competing involved well over one hundred students as players, and many more engaged in carrying on the executive work of the league. Two hours on Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons, with three hours on Saturday, making a total of nine hours per week.

It is hoped that next year the budget to interfaculty hockey may be increased in order that the allowance for equipment may be increased.

Interfaculty Basketball

The league games commenced after the Christmas holidays, the pre-Christmas term being devoted to the organization of teams and practice hours for the teams.

The league was completed with each team playing eight games. The Meds finished in first place, with the Aggies second. In the playoff series between the Meds and Aggies for the interfaculty championship, the Aggies were victorious over the Meds in two straight games.

(Signed) D. WILSON.

**FACULTY OF
AGRICULTURE**

Class I—Hawker; Strojich.
Class II—Rock; Birdsall; Bayer and McCallum (equal).
Class III—Talbot; Brown; Carlyle; Gibson and Travers (equal); Duncan; Fairbanks; McCallum; Sorenson.
POLITICAL ECONOMY 72
Class II—Strojich and Magera (equal).

Class III—Kirkland and Redmond (equal);
aham and Young (equal); Jacobs; Crang;
ok; Cross; Hogan; Noakes and Wray
equal); Nix; Osborne Garbutt and Hanen
d Klodniski (equal).

ss II—Jacobs; Mayer; Allan. J. D.;
 QUAY.
 ss III—Krikewsky; Collier; Carlson.
 n CHEMISTRY 42
 n I—Digney; Pack; Bothwell and
 ss II—Piercey; Cairns and Landucci
).

Class I—Foster; Hargrave.
Class II—Kawkes; Smith; Robertson;
Class III—Kostash and Park and Webster
(equal); Stiernotte.
Class IV—Cameston and Craig and
(equal); Stiernotte.

McRae; Talbot and Glroux (equal); Stewart, S.; Hunt and Mc-
Erdman (equal); Carlyle, A. D.;
er and Payne and Johnson, C., and
and Anderson, J. L. (equal); Wall
Smith, B. C., and Carson (equal);
thuk and Moodle (equal); Gledlie and

FACULTY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

III.—Lund and Harder and Mathie-
McCaig and Baker (equal); Dun-
williegar; Wolansky and Samiya
wvn. J. M. (equal); Wooding and
y and Justik and Chamberlin
McRae; Talbot and Gloux and
equal); Stewart, S.; Hunt and Mc-
and Erdman (equal); Carlyle, A. D.;
and Payne and Johnson, C., and
and Anderson, J. L. (equal); Wall
A.

Smith, B. C., and Carson (equal);
 Cook and Moodie (equal); Gleddie and
 ...

STUDENTS' UNION REPORT

(Continued from Page 1)

I regard the causes of this existing apathy to be four in number, viz.:

(1) The economic depression which tends to give students so serious an outlook as to render them impervious to extra-curricular interests.

(2) Inefficiency and lack of initiative in many cases on the part of executives in charge of individual activities.

(3) The abolition of initiation and the failure as yet to evolve an adequate substitute therefor.

(4) The tendency of present government to become bureaucratic and hence to become divorced from student interest.

The first of these factors is beyond our control, and the second has already been discussed.

With regard to the third factor, I would recommend that succeeding Councils not only give full effect to the present system of introduction of fresh students (which has now been in operation for two years), but that they make every effort to improve it in such a way as to impress newcomers on the campus with the value of student activities, and to induce them to mingle with other students and to enter vigorously into student life.

With regard to the fourth factor which I have above stated, I should like to offer a few words of explanation.

Our present system is undoubtedly democratic—a system under which government is entrusted to elected representatives. Nevertheless, once their officials for the year are elected, students show little interest in what such officials thereafter do. The reasons for this are threefold: First, the student body undoubtedly trust their elected representatives, who are persons in whom the electors repose full confidence; secondly, whether such officials are approved or not, under the present constitution the students at large no longer have any control; thirdly, the Students' Council is a place for the efficient despatch of business, not for parliamentary debate. All this makes for efficiency. The present Council, for example, transacted a year's business in fifteen meetings—more meetings were unnecessary since a great deal of administrative business was transacted behind closed doors by the Executive Committee to which Council from time to time delegated wide administrative and executive powers. Students' Union meetings were only three in number, and even there the student body had small opportunity for discussion. In short, the present trend is away from Students' Union meetings, and even away from frequent Council meetings. It takes rather the direction of efficient despatch of business by a small group of executives with a minimum of public discussion.

This is more than efficient democracy. It is bureaucracy. It is efficient, but it kills popular interest and spirit.

The remedy for this condition is obviously some new form of governmental machinery which will preserve the present efficiency of administration while it facilitates at the same time free and open public discussion. The question then is, what form such government ought to take.

I believe myself that a frequent calling of Students' Union meetings would prove cumbersome and ineffectual since many students would fail to attend. I would suggest, however, that the present system be altered by replacing the existing Council with two new councils. One would be an Executive Council consisting of possibly only seven members, viz., the President of the Students' Union, Treasurer, Secretary, Presidents of Men's and Women's Athletics, President of the Literary Association, and President of the Waukegan Society. This body would perform without loss of efficiency all the purely administrative functions of the present Council. The legislative and deliberative functions of the present body would be assumed by a Legislative Council consisting of perhaps thirty elected members who would represent the several faculties in proportion to numbers of students enrolled in those faculties. In addition, it would include the members of the Executive Council, who would in reality constitute a sort of cabinet. The Legislative Council might hold public meetings monthly, to which the public would be invited. Here the conduct of the Executive Council would be subject to discussion and criticism, and in addition, Students' Union legislation would be conducted according to fixed rules.

The above plan would, of course, have to be elaborated very carefully before being adopted, but it is my opinion that it offers a possible corrective to the present general apathy toward student government.

II.—FINANCIAL

Financially, the year has been a successful one. Mr. Tuck, as treasurer, has conducted the affairs of his office with the most complete success. High commendation is also due to Mr. Adshhead, the Students' Union Accountant, for the excellent service which he has rendered.

From the standpoint of budgeting, the policy of the past year has been to plan for the lowest possible surplus consistent with safety and sound finance, and to do everything possible to prevent individual clubs being stinted. The result has been that while every club received all the assistance which it required, the Students' Union General account showed a surplus at the end of the year of \$404.48. The various subsidiary organizations under the Students' Union, viz., the Year Book, The Gateway, and the Covered Rink, showed respective surpluses of \$45.41, \$7.98, and \$134.25.

The Students' Union General Reserve, The Gateway Reserve, and the Evergreen and Gold Reserve, were kept at the same respective levels as a year ago, viz., \$1,005.00, \$500.00 and \$500.00. A Repairs Reserve of \$700.00 was set up to take care of necessary repairs to the Covered Rink during the course of the coming summer. Besides this reserve, two others, viz., the Building

Reserve and the Equipment Reserve, amounting to \$4,433 and \$305 respectively, were (as already stated) made provision for.

The Building Reserve was formed by combining the present Covered Rink Reserve of \$2,133 with certain existing Students' Union cash reserves, and will be increased in future by adding thereto annually the amount of the one dollar link fee plus annual surpluses from the Students' Union General, Evergreen and Gold, and Gateway accounts. In addition to this any bonds bought from the accumulated funds in the Interest Reserve Fund, and any amount in excess of \$700 accumulating in the Equipment Reserve will also be added to the Building Reserve. As the Building Reserve now stands at \$4,433.00, it is hoped that that reserve will in a very few years' time amount to a sum of appreciable magnitude if it is needed in assisting to provide for a Students' Union Building. In the meantime, of course, it must provide also for repair or replacement of the Covered Rink.

The retiring Council have recommended to the incoming one that they hold a plebiscite early next fall to secure sanction by the student body of a compulsory uniform class fee of one dollar which would be collected each year at registration by the Bursar along with the usual Students' Union fees. This plan has the merit that it would prevent recurrence of the growing evil of class deficits in the Freshman and Sophomore classes, and would render unnecessary the collection of the present large Senior Class fee, since each Senior Class would enjoy the benefit of recurrent surpluses from its previous three (Freshman, Sophomore, and Junior) years.

The Year Book Executive have suggested that the present optional Evergreen and Gold fee be made obligatory, or in the alternative that it be increased to \$5.00. I would recommend, however, that the present fee be permitted to stand without alteration for some years longer, until economic conditions are improved sufficiently to justify a fresh levy upon the student body. Of course, an increase in the Year Book fee would be compensated by a corresponding decrease in the charge levied by the Evergreen and Gold upon various campus clubs. I doubt, however, that such compensation, being indirect, would be understood or appreciated by the student body at large. An effort at this time to secure from the students a mandate to increase or make obligatory the present Year Book fee would, I feel sure, meet only with crushing defeat. We can well afford to be content with a Year Book which is now reputedly the best in Canada.

III.—LEGISLATIVE

In the field of legislation, the retiring Council passed two new Acts and amendments to some eleven former Acts. As already stated, however, Council's policy has been to accept generally the existing constitutional machinery and to make changes and amendments only where express need therefor arose. Generally speaking, amendments were passed in three types of cases:

(1) Where a change in principle was desired.

(2) Where any portion of an act had become out of date in point of actual practice.

(3) Where purely mechanical errors had to be corrected.

The Act of 1933-34 providing for the inclusion of the Political Science Club under the Literary Association was repealed, and the club was thus separated from the Union on the ground that on the basis of analogy with other clubs it ought not properly to be considered as one which should come within the Students' Union (since it is devoted more to discussions and lectures than to the performance of any extra-curricular activity).

The new acts passed were the Rally Department Act and the Students' Union Extension Department Act. The former provides for a Rally Department which shall consist of an Advertising Bureau to take care of the advertising of various club activities, a Rooters' Club, the Varsity Dance Orchestra, and (in the event of one being organized) a Students' Band. The Extension Department Act provides for a department which shall maintain contact with local papers throughout the province by sending them interesting University of Alberta news items. The two new departments assume the functions of the recently abolished Publicity Department. It is hoped that they will prove more successful as time goes on.

Council also petitioned the Committee on Student Affairs to fix the dates for all major social and literary functions. The petition was granted.

A sum of \$150.00 was set aside to have the Constitution and Statutes of the Students' Union (with all amendments of the past two years incorporated) reprinted next fall.

IV.—DEPARTMENTAL

In reporting the activities of Men's and Women's Athletics for the past two years, I wish to express my appreciation of the fine work done by Messrs. Don Wilson and E. Borgal as President and Secretary of Men's Athletics, and also of the excellent services rendered by Miss K. Swallow and Miss A. Cogswell as President and Secretary of Women's Athletics.

The reports of Mr. Wilson and Miss Swallow follow in detail:

MISCELLANEOUS

Little alteration has been made this year in respect to regulations governing the Handbook. The Director next fall will be free to sell the book at 25c per copy to all students regardless of year, and he will pay 20 per cent. of gross advertising income to the Students' Union. He is required also to include in the Handbook a digest of the essential portions of the Students' Union Constitution.

Provision was also made for the operation next fall in the Arts Building of a Students' Book Exchange, the Director of the Exchange to enjoy a profit of 10 per cent. upon selling price,

and to pay 15 per cent. of gross profits to the Students' Union.

In concluding this report, I wish to pay special tribute to President Wallace and to the Provost, Dr. McEachran, for the keenly interested and helpful attitude which they have at all times shown toward student activities. The help given to us by the Bursar, Mr. West, in handling our Students' Union monies is also highly appreciated. If student institutions at this University have developed to a high degree of excellence, this development is in a large measure at least due to the fine spirit of co-operation displayed at all times by our faculty and by our administrative officers.

(Signed)

ARTHUR D. BIERWAGEN,
President.

EVERGREEN AND GOLD

In presenting the report which Mr. L. Hutton, as Assistant Director of the Year Book, makes in behalf of Mr. Bishop, the Director, I would make some recommendations personally:

1. I would suggest that the book be now standardized in respect to size, quality, and cost.

2. In view of the fact that it was necessary this year for the Students' Union to come to the financial rescue of the Year Book, I would recommend that in future there be set up a Year Book Directorate consisting of the President and Treasurer of the Students' Union, and the retiring Director of the Year Book, such directorate to have general control and supervision over the financial and other policies of the Director.

Mr. Hutton's report follows:

"At the outset it was decided to follow in general the plan of the 1934 volume, making certain changes where experience showed them to be advisable. Organizations and activities were classified as before, while the graduates were arranged alphabetically by faculties.

"The engravings were increased greatly in size and there is a greater uniformity between the photos. Although the number of pages was reduced slightly, the actual content of the book is as great. By dispensing with margins in most cases the area per page is increased by one-half. As an illustration, the actual cut area this year is almost double that of last.

"This year's volume has not a central theme in the sense of last year's volume. The introductory pages are uniform in that they all consist of shadows, while the sub-heads are photographic suggestions of the material to follow. More color has been introduced, with the use of gold endpapers and with five-color introductory pages.

"The book was late in making its appearance, partly due to circumstances beyond the control of the staff.

"A new system of financing would be advisable from the point of view of centralization of income. A five dollar compulsory fee would not place too great a burden on the student body. Such a fee would include taking the photo, and one print. Class fees could be cut in half and the fees of the various clubs might be somewhat reduced. With such a scheme all activities might be represented, rather than merely those which are able to pay their way, as at present.

"With regard to suggestions for the future, the following might be of assistance:

(1) That shape and size be continued as at present. It is evident that the general trend both in Canada and U.S. is toward a book 9 by 12 inches and of 275 to 325 pages.

(2) That advertising rates be continued as at present, with a further canvass of national advertisers.

(3) That the exchange system as instituted this year be continued and extended to a limited extent.

(4) That a start be made at least one full month sooner and that all deadlines for material be rigidly adhered to.

(5) That the staff be limited to only such a number as is absolutely necessary. A small enthusiastic group can be much more efficient than a large group merely seeking after points.

"Evergreen and Gold is acknowledged to be the finest Year Book in Canada, and every effort should be made to maintain that position."

(Signed) L. HUTTON.

UNIVERSITY RINK

The following is the report of Mr. R. L. Coughlin, who was manager of the Covered Rink during the past winter:

"When the Rink Committee met in November, 1934, it was decided to reduce the price of season tickets from \$1.50 to \$1.00 and to reduce the rate for hockey to all student organizations. The consequent loss of revenue was to be made out of the \$1.00 rink fee paid by all students. The object of the Committee was to make the rink available to as many students as wished to use it at as low a cost as was possible.

"At a meeting of the Rink Committee in March it was decided to recommend to the Students' Council that the balance of the rink fee be used in general repair work, the major part of which would be the replacing of the footings under the bleachers and widening the ice surface to 85 feet. This recommendation was subsequently accepted by the Council, and the work will be carried out during the summer months.

The University authorities, as represented on the Committee by Dr. Hardy and Mr. West, have at all times and in every way possible co-operated to make the University Rink a useful and important part of the student life."

(Signed) R. L. COUGHLIN.

LOST

One Department of Geology
Wall Chart. Finder please
return to Department.

PHILOSOPHICAL ESSAY
COMPETITION

(Continued from Page 1)

elders, and thus bequeath vicious problems to our descendants, only time can answer.

The sense of social and political uncertainty sketched above has had its parallels in religion and morals; in art and in literature. . . . Everyone recognizes that enthusiasm, especially for something transcendental (whether all be based on delusion) will achieve great happiness for the believer. . . . But hoping for a new enthusiasm will not create it. That is the tragedy of the modern era: never before has there been such a consciousness of social needs, and never before such a helplessness in achieving them. . . . Everywhere there is uncertainty with regard to the validity of social conduct. We have destroyed the older code of social morality abstractly, but we have not yet destroyed the need for morality. And, in the welter of disbelief which is the Twentieth Century, there is no first principle to which other judgments may be referred. These can be hammered into existence as they have been (in differing manifestations), in Russia and Germany, but only at the expense of great suffering for the dissenters. Perhaps this is inevitable, however. Action of any kind demands the refusal to consider every dissenting opinion or view at the moment of action, and it is for this reason we cannot act with certainty; we are too objective, and this, I think, can be laid, partially at least, at the door of science; at the door, ultimately, of the Nineteenth Century.

The discontents of civilization will all be mirrored in the literature of its times, and here, if anywhere, we may view fairly accurately what has happened to the western mind. There is, of course, fearless discussion—that was an achievement in itself. But now the problem arises, especially on this continent: what is literature for? As a result many "litterateurs" who are neither artists, nor proletarian by origin, have tried to will into existence a proletarian literature. Here, as before, the need is recognized; and here, as before, the helplessness is repeated, because the emotional energy is not undiluted or unchilled by skepticism. When a proletarian literature arises, it will come only from the masses. Elsewhere in literature where there is no social direction (real or assumed) the emphasis has been put on technique and expression, while content has become more and more watery. Or, if it is just the literature of protest working in fairly restricted forms, the expressions are confused and contradictory, rebellious but without an objective. Literature, like religion, or life in a social way, can only be revived when society becomes stable, in fact, or in purpose; then only literature will be able to give expression intelligently to life. This has, of course, been only partially true in Russia: dictation from above in the interests of securing proletarian expression has more than once stifled expression itself. They too have discovered that a proletarian (or any) literature cannot be "willed into existence."

The product of Victorianism may then be briefly expressed thus: never before has so much information been in the hands of a civilization, and never before has there been such uncertainty as to how that information is to be applied. Material comforts, scientific advances, extended knowledge—all these have meant little to the race which has discovered that truth does not necessarily make for freedom. The Victorian Age gave us individualism when our need is collectivism (given this economic system), gave us uncertainty where we need belief; and objectivity, where we need enthusiasm. Whether we will be able to create those desiderata time alone can tell. One thing is certain: it is doubtful whether we will ever again be as easily deluded by false optimism as we were our forbears. Possibly in this light the real tragedy of their lives was their greatest single contribution to the Twentieth Century, which made us what we are, pessimistic but not given up to despair.

Miss Evans on "Civilization and Barbarians"

If there is a law of life it is probably this: that all things must have beginning and end, or, more accurately, that all things are subject to change. Perhaps this is equivalent to saying that we live in time and being outside time. . . . We know simply that we are born, grow and decline, and that we cannot for one minute go back along the way we have come, that from our beginnings in a simple cell we are irresistibly carried forward until we cease to use our bodies altogether and nature reclaims them for her raw material. We know that old age will take us, whatever we have been, and slow us and shrivel us and dull our senses and hand us over at last to the grave as withered flowers are thrown to a dust-bin. It is the tragedy of life, but it is inevitable—life without it is unthinkable.

So time acts upon the individual. Upon the peoples of the world its action is no less inevitable. The story of the individual is caught up into words and given shape and meaning to produce drama; a similar selection, organization and interpretation of the story of the peoples gives us history. In all great drama the working of certain laws can be detected perhaps un-

known to the author who, having stood close enough to life, has observed and recorded those sequences or flashes whereby one feels that the whole secret of creation is about to be, is indeed partially, revealed if only the mind did not suddenly fail and go blind beneath the strain of penetration. In history also we seem perpetually upon the verge of comprehension, always just beyond the grasp of our understanding there seems to be a scheme of things, a general law or key. And the historian, even more than the dramatist, feels it incumbent on him to introduce such law or principles into his work. The desire to understand, the craving to explain have had their expression from the earliest ages of thought in philosophy and as knowledge of the past has increased history has become very notably the laboratory where theories may be fastened down to facts.

The main philosophical theory of history is probably that of the cycle. It may be a circle, a line without an end, or it may be the slightly more progressive spiral. But whether you progress in Hegel's thesis, antithesis and synthesis, or hold with an association-dissociation theory or merely contend, in simple language, that nations are born, develop and die like individuals, you postulate a recurrence, a turning from one thing to another and back again to the first. And in the past, the agents of the final reversal or overthrow of civilizations have often been the barbarians.

The tragedy of the end is greater and more Sophoclean in the case of civilization than it is in individuals because it contains an ironic tragedy of the individual as well. Men work and starve for an ideal, they grow stooped and blind in trackless places, they sign their names and their death warrants with the same stroke of the pen in order to further the stupendous growth towards perfection called civilization. And to what end? In order that the building may be built higher and built more rapidly, that it may come tumbling down, as it must come, with a greater crash of stone to spread its barren dusty ruins across a vaster area. True, men of a later age with the same tragic optimism, find among those crumbling ruins, fragments to incorporate into their new edifice and the building can go on apace, faster and faster, and attaining greater heights. How they hasten us on!—those selfless men with the great minds and the keen vision of the stage before the last stage, on to the decadence and corruption and the abyss of ignorance and bloodshed. . . .

It is our fate then, as things stand, to breed a potential barbarian. . . . But even as he is, if he is to turn civilization upside down, it does not seem as if the greater part of the achievement of past ages could be lost this time—because he is a civilized barbarian. Look at what the "barbarians" are doing in Russia. Uncomfortable things mostly and very disturbing, and sometimes a little unnecessary, but not totally destructive of knowledge and art. Something new and virile will spring from that fertilization. Hence, we are in a sense to be congratulated on our breeding of this kind of barbarian, and if we would educate him faster and more thoroughly we might have still less to fear.

. . . . All parts of the civilized world are now within reach of death. Not the old leisurely death working in the time-honoured fashion, but a new death, speeded up, mechanized, poured forth by mass-production. Like everything else, death has suffered an industrial revolution. Nor is that all. Materialism has put a Midas hand upon it, it can be measured in terms of securities, it yields dividends. And last and most tragic betrayal, science has yielded up to it the keys of life. Death is well equipped for whatever struggle may be pending. The newspapers will doubtless announce that Germany has declared war on some country or another, but the fact may be that modernized death has declared war on civilization. . . .

The responsibility of our generation is doubly great because we are conscious of it. We can see our life being riddled with holes by the small worms of decadence and corruption, we can point back to similar occasions in the past and show how the whole structure grew rotten and crumbled. What shall we do about it? Shall we allow history to use us again and throw down our achievements in the dust for many generations to trample over before they are rediscovered? Perhaps we can decide and act; perhaps the unseen forces are too strong for us, and time and the laws of change will have their way. But if the destruction of civilization comes in another great war modern society will stand indicted of unimaginative greed, of criminal shortsightedness, and of complete lack of self-mastery. It will wittingly have bred and nourished the barbarians that destroyed it.

Mr. Bierwagen on "The Student and Politics"

From its beginnings, the University has been the product of its age, and has in return reacted upon that age. As the focal centre of national learning, and as the true home of fearless and independent thinking, it has always been the cynosure of the eyes of scholars, who, like the Three Wise Men of Biblical fame, have come from afar to bring gifts and to worship.

It is in this happy relationship of giver and receiver that the University has found its true strength, and has exerted its wide influence. From those who enter its halls, the University exacts careful thinking and all those intangible gifts of personality which are peculiar to the individual and to the environment whence he comes; to those who leave, it imparts an inspiration, and a breadth of thought and comprehension which are but a part of that vast heritage of learning handed down by countless generations of scholars and practical wise men. Need-

less to say, then, the University, in attracting to itself teachers and scholars from the outside world, has been vastly influenced by outside tendencies of thought. In return, however, it has given back to the world many of the world's greatest leaders, and has through men such as these indelibly stamped its own great influence upon each succeeding age. In short, the University has been more than a mirror reflecting more or less accurately the general tenor of contemporary progress and development, for, like a burning glass, it has gathered within itself the brightest rays of the thought and inspiration of its time only to return them to the world with a new direction, a greater concentration and a vastly enhanced power.

It is not the purpose of this essay to discuss the importance of the University in giving to civilization its great men of science and letters. That the University, rich in the progressive experimental lore of modern science, as in the erudition of antiquity, is an indispensable factor in the life of every cultured nation, none will deny. But the question of the function which the University ought to perform in the field of modern statecraft and government is more debatable, and worthy of careful thought. True enough, throughout the ages there has been no government worthy of the name which has not been compelled to avail itself of the services of its scholars. What the cunning priesthood of Osiris went to Pharaoh, what the Pontifical College was to ancient Rome, what the great Churchmen were to the kings and emperors of medieval Europe—that the man with University training ought to become to the governments of the modern world.

Each succeeding age has, probably, taken its own peculiar view of the part which schoolmen and Universities ought to play in the political life of the day. The vigorous words of John Ruskin quoted at the head of this essay, express a sentiment which will no doubt be shared by many persons of the present day, but which none the less is obsolete. Undoubtedly Ruskin's idea that the University student ought strictly to abstain from all manner of political thought and activity, was one of considerable merit in its own day. The age of Ruskin was an age of dignity and political conservatism, an age of imperial expansion and of growing material prosperity, an age of deep learning and of lofty scholarship, an age which was intent upon fathoming the mysteries of science and of applying its lore to meet human needs. That was an age which demanded that the finest brains and greatest abilities which its Universities were capable of producing be applied to the fields of learning and culture. What need had governments for the direct assistance of such as these? To be sure, statesmen of the day were usually highly cultured gentlemen, but the problems of government, whether social, economic, financial or administrative, had not yet reached proportions so colossal as to demand the conscription of all the highest training and intelligence of the land in order to meet them. In fine, that was an age in which the best brains and talents were required for the furtherance of material and cultural progress. It left unsolved and ununsolved the stupendous social and political problems which its own triumphant progress was eventually to engender, and which a more remote generation must ultimately face.

Herein lies the essential distinction between the age of Ruskin and our present age. The scholar of that day allowed himself to be absorbed in his own special task of seeking to fathom the mysteries of science and the learning of the ages. The scholar of our day wakens to the fact that the material world has been conquered; but he wakens also to the fact that while half his academic brotherhood has been for half a century steeped in culture, and the other half has been taming and subduing nature, he is now attacked in his own citadel by dangers and evils compared to which the hardships and perils of man's unconquered natural environment were as nothing. Forgotten mankind re-asserts itself. The men in distress and want, the homeless men, the jobless men, the men who walk the streets—all raise their voices in one mighty cry to the scholars: "You have given us science and the machine. Now give us bread and work."

Thus the modern University rouses itself to gaze upon a changed world. Here is a world in which the demand for culture and learning is no longer paramount. Here rather is a world which cries out for relief from want and peril and disorder. This is a world which calls not for erudition so much as for sound practical knowledge of economics and sociology, of public administration and political science. It is a world which cries out for self-preservation and survival.

Confronted now with an age whose problems are primarily economic and social, the University must once more conform to the needs and demands of its day. The time demands fearless, aggressive, and skilled leadership from the men who direct affairs of state. Nor is it sufficient that the leaders alone shall be capable and well trained men. Our leaders must have capable lieutenants. Every department in our national administration ought to be filled with men who are experts in the fields of economics, finance, and sociology. Whence are such men to be derived if not from the Universities? There is only one way in which principles of practical statecraft can be inculcated. That is by encouraging students to interest themselves in political problems and political activities. Even as the poet says that the proper study of mankind is man, so the proper study of statecraft in the last analysis must be politics. True, there is much in present day politics that is hateful to the average student, yet nothing is to be gained by a species of political prudery which keeps the undergraduates strictly apart from the realities of politics until after graduation. He must indeed be taught the elements of scientific statecraft by his University, but the practical application of those principles he can learn only by the study of, and participation in, practical politics.

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